



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FACT SHEET Libya Complex Emergency



USG Humanitarian Fact Sheet #31, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

June 16, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated June 9, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Early this week, a representative from USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) traveled from Benghazi to London to work with the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID)-led International Stabilization Response Team in analyzing the results of approximately three weeks of recent assessments in eastern Libya.
- At the request of humanitarian organizations, the U.N. Logistics Cluster in Benghazi has identified a vessel capable of carrying 300 metric tons (MT) of cargo and 50 passengers to provide regular transport between Benghazi and Misratah. Once service begins, the U.N. Logistics Cluster expects to conduct 10 to 12 rotations per month.
- The Transitional National Council (TNC) has announced a newly appointed Tripoli Task Force, which will work in close coordination with the TNC Minister for Reconstruction and Reconciliation to develop a comprehensive, post-conflict stabilization plan for Tripoli.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Total Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, and Chad from Libya	1,044,864	IOM – June 15, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Egypt from Libya</i>	347,900	IOM – June 15, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Tunisia from Libya</i>	550,318	IOM – June 15, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Niger from Libya</i>	72,365	IOM – June 15, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Algeria from Libya</i>	22,248	IOM – June 15, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Arrived in Chad from Libya</i>	30,932	IOM – June 15, 2011
Total Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt, Tunisia, and Niger	268,048	IOM – June 15, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Egypt</i>	76,000	IOM – June 15, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Tunisia</i>	186,849	IOM – June 15, 2011
<i>Number of Individuals Repatriated from Niger</i>	3,555	IOM – June 15, 2011

FY 2011 ANNOUNCED USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY

USAID/OFDA ¹ Assistance for Complex Emergency in Libya ²	\$10,000,000
USAID/FFP ³ Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya.....	\$10,000,000
State/PRM ⁴ Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$60,000,000
State/PM/WRA ⁵ Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$957,607
Total USAID and State Assistance for the Complex Emergency in Libya	\$80,957,607

CONTEXT

- In mid-February, following civilian demonstrations in Tunisia and Egypt, the people of Libya began protesting against the Muammar Qadhafi-led Libyan government. As unrest rapidly spread throughout the country, Libyan security forces under the authority of Muammar Qadhafi began responding to protesting crowds with increasing violence.
- Ongoing violence has resulted in large-scale population outflows to neighboring countries, protection concerns, and global outcry from the international community regarding human rights violations. On March 1, the U.N. General Assembly unanimously suspended Libya's membership in the U.N. Human Rights Council. In addition, the U.N. Security Council passed a resolution on March 17 establishing a no-fly zone over Libya and authorizing member states to take "all necessary measures" to protect civilians under threat of attack. On March 31, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) assumed full command of military operations in Libya.
- On March 2, U.S. Ambassador to Tunisia Gordon Gray declared a disaster due to increasing humanitarian needs on the Tunisia-Libya border. In response, USAID/OFDA provided an initial \$50,000 through the U.S. Embassy in Tunis to the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) for medical care, shelter, blankets, and other emergency assistance. The U.S. Government (USG) also deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to the region to identify and respond to conflict-related humanitarian needs.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$9.8 million as of June 16. The total funding figure includes \$50,000 provided through the U.S. Embassy in Tunis to respond to increasing humanitarian needs on the Tunisia-Libya border.

³ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁴ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁵ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political and Military Affairs Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (State/PM/WRA)

Conflict and Population Displacement

Misratah

- On June 10 and 11, intense fighting in Misratah—particularly in the city’s outlying western neighborhoods—reportedly resulted in at least 32 deaths and 160 persons injured. The number of casualties within a 24 hour period was the highest since the beginning of the conflict, according to a USAID/OFDA grantee working in the city.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Misratah continued to report heavy shelling on June 12, with more than 40 explosions per hour. On June 13, USAID/OFDA partners indicated that fighting in Misratah had substantially decreased but reported sporadic shelling of the Dafniyah neighborhood in the city’s western outskirts.
- Recent insecurity in Misratah has prompted humanitarian agencies to actively prepare for prolonged suspensions of electrical and water services, should the conflict again escalate.

Zawiyah and Zlitan

- On June 12, the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) reported that heavy fighting between pro-Qadhafi and opposition forces had temporarily closed the highway between the Tunisian border and Zawiyah, a city located approximately 25 miles west of Tripoli. UNDSS also reported increased fighting in Zlitan, east of Tripoli, where pro-Qadhafi forces have reportedly encircled the town to prevent the entry of additional opposition forces.

Tunisia

- An estimated 50,000 to 60,000 Libyan refugees are currently living with Tunisian host families, with the majority residing in Tataouine, Medenine, Gabes, Kebili, and Sfax governorates, according to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP). The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is conducting a baseline verification and registration process to determine accurate refugee numbers. WFP and relief agencies have finalized agreements with the TRC and local organizations to increase the amount of assistance provided to host families, helping Tunisian host communities cope with the population influx.

Health

- According to a USAID/OFDA grantee working in the Nafusah Mountains, the patient caseload in the town of Nalut has been steadily declining since the end of May; however, admissions at Nalut hospital have recently increased, in part due to recent fighting in the Nafusah Mountains. To meet increased needs in Nalut and surrounding areas, a USAID/OFDA grantee plans to distribute a four-week supply of medications and other medical items to nearby hospitals in Jadu and Kabow towns in the coming days.
- In recent days, USAID/OFDA-funded medical teams, supporting local medical personnel, have advanced closer to the Dafniyah frontline in Misratah; however, the close proximity of fighting periodically forces teams to suspend healthcare. USAID/OFDA-supported training for volunteer ambulance staff is already underway in Misratah to improve the care provided to wounded individuals who are transported to city hospitals.
- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) recently participated in two interagency assessment missions to Ajdabiya and Misratah to evaluate health systems and medical facilities. Assessment findings indicated that treatment and rehabilitation of trauma patients remains a priority, particularly due to the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXO) in both cities.

UXO

- The U.N. Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and partners are implementing mine risk education programs in Benghazi, Ajdabiya, and Misratah to increase awareness, particularly among children, of how to identify and avoid mines and UXO. UNMAS is also prioritizing mine risk education for Libyan refugee camps in southern Tunisia in an effort to prepare people for eventual return to Libya. UNMAS has reported 55 UXO-related casualties in eastern Libya to date, noting that airstrikes on munitions storage facilities have dispersed UXO.

Humanitarian Coordination

- A newly established humanitarian hub is expected to be operational in Misratah by June 18, with the support of a USAID/OFDA partner and French NGO Telecommunications Sans Frontières. The facility will provide satellite internet and telecommunications capabilities, office space, and a mapping service for all local and international humanitarian organizations working in and around Misratah. To date, most relief organizations have used Benghazi as a base due to the limited services available in Misratah.

Food Assistance

- Due to the possibility of supply routes being disrupted by continued fighting in the Nafusah Mountains, WFP is pre-positioning food items—including wheat flour, vegetable oil, and high-energy biscuits—in warehouses in Nalut, Jadu, and Zintan for gradual distribution to surrounding towns and villages.
- With the recent arrival of 450 MT of WFP wheat flour in Misratah, a USAID/OFDA grantee plans to begin supplying local bakeries with wheat flour and other ingredients for bread production. In exchange, the bakeries will provide free

bread for approximately 5,000 vulnerable families holding newly supplied bread vouchers. The USAID/OFDA partner and WFP are identifying eligible families using established vulnerability criteria, in consultation with local authorities and community groups.

- To date, WFP has delivered more than 19,600 MT of mixed food commodities to Libya, including 2,500 MT of food already delivered to affected individuals in the eastern part of the country. WFP also plans to send two additional food shipments to Misratah in the coming weeks, carrying approximately 2,230 MT of food commodities.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- According to relief organizations in the city, Benghazi has insufficient trucks and staff to adequately clear refuse. Prior to the conflict, Libya's Public Service Company employed migrants to collect and transport household trash to a landfill located outside the city. Since the conflict began, volunteers have continued to clean streets in Benghazi on an ad-hoc basis; however, increased labor and trucks are needed to transport refuse from four TNC-designated dump sites to the landfill. In addition, a portion of trash collection trucks were stolen during the fighting, while others require maintenance.
- In response to the increased sanitation concerns, USAID/OFDA funded an NGO to remove refuse in the city through a cash-for-work program. Between mid-May and mid-June, USAID/OFDA-funded solid waste management activities in Benghazi had resulted in the removal of approximately 20,000 cubic meters of rubbish from the city. A team of community volunteers—equipped with attire, tools, and trucks provided by the grantee—transports garbage from ad-hoc collection points to formal landfills outside of Benghazi. The NGO has also initiated a public awareness campaign on waste management in collaboration with local authorities.

Stabilization and Transition Issues

- USAID/OTI continues to remotely assess transition and stabilization needs in eastern Libya. While humanitarian needs have not proven dire in areas accessible to the humanitarian community, medium-term transition issues continue to be discussed with increased frequency.

FY 2011 USG ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Agency for Cooperation and Technical Development (ACTED)	Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$25,000
ACTED	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$500,000
Danish Refugee Council	Protection, Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$438,649
International Relief and Development	Logistics and Relief Supplies	Libya	\$349,223
TRC	Emergency Relief Supplies	Tunisia	\$50,000
TRC	USAID/OFDA Commodities: 2,000 blankets; 40 rolls of plastic sheeting; 9,600 water containers	Tunisia	\$40,300
International Medical Corps (IMC)/Merlin	10 health kits and three trauma kits, plus transportation	Libya	\$357,905
IMC	Health, Logistics and Relief Supplies, WASH	Libya	\$2,500,000
Merlin	Health	Libya	\$483,854
Mercy Corps	Logistics and Relief Supplies, WASH, Agriculture and Food Security	Libya	\$550,000
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Libya	\$500,000
WHO	Health	TBD	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications	Libya	\$750,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Libya	\$750,000
TBD	Emergency Relief Activities and Relief Supplies	Affected Areas	\$184,122

	Program Support Costs		\$1,520,947
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$10,000,000
USAID/FFP			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Libya	\$5,000,000
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Tunisia, Egypt	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$10,000,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
IOM	Evacuation and repatriation programs for third-country nationals	Libya, Tunisia, Egypt	\$27,500,000
UNHCR	Assistance and protection for Libyan internally displaced persons as well as refugees and migrants in Tunisia, Egypt, Italy, and Malta	Libya, Tunisia, Egypt	\$14,500,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	Medical and surgical care, water and sanitation facilities, protection of detainees and conflict victims	Libya, Tunisia, Egypt	\$17,700,000
WHO	Support for the Tunisian Ministry of Public Health to respond to the medical needs of Libyans, third-country nationals, and host communities in Tunisia	Tunisia	\$300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$60,000,000
STATE/PM/WRA ASSISTANCE			
Mines Advisory Group	Conventional Weapons Destruction	Libya	\$486,937
Swiss Foundation for Mine Action	Conventional Weapons Destruction	Libya	\$470,670
TOTAL STATE/PM/WRA			\$957,607
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LIBYA COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2011			\$80,957,607

¹ The total does not include an additional \$500,000 provided by USAID/OFDA to OCHA's Middle East Office for regional coordination.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Information on identifying such organizations is available in the “How Can I Help” section of www.usaid.gov (keyword: Libya) or by calling the Center for International Disaster Information (CIDI) at 703-276-1914.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov (keyword: donations)
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int

USG bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance